

Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1850.

Price 10 Cts.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,
Halfhicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheetting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
H. and T. MOORE,
Auctioneers.
Jan. 22.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
Randomly assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue-Master.
Jan. 20.

For Philadelphia,

The Sloop

HARMONY,

JOHN ELLWOOD, Master,
Now lying at John and
Thomas Vowell's wharf—will sail on
Sunday the 24th inst. wind and weather
permitting. For Freight apply to the
Master on board, or to

J. & T. VOWELL.
d31

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER

LUCY,

Captain Snow, 90 Tons
burthen, to Europe, or any
port in the West-Indies—apply to the
Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to
the subscribers.

JANNEY & PATON.
d

FOR CHARTER,

The Schooner

RACHAEL,

Burthen about 86 tons.—
Apply to Capt. Russell Ste-

KORN & WISEMILLER.
January 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

Cotton & Stewart's Book Store,
ST. LEON:

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century.

By William Godwin.

Two vols.—Price Two Dollars,
Also, for Sale,

THE
PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS'
BOOK OF PRICES.

Price 75 cents, stitched.

Fraternal Discord; the Writing Desk;
Abbe de l'Epee, or the Orphan, and False
Shame, by Kotzebue.
Jan. 9.

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.

Raisins by the box,

Sugar by the barrel,

Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.

The HOPE will sail for Norfolk
on Thursday next.
Jan. 11.

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimi-

ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and
blue bandannoes; yellow flags and
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India
book muslins; womens' blue and white
worsted and cotton stockings, mens'
fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces
of Marfelles vest patterns and silk nan-
keen, together with a variety of other
articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any
person for discovering the Cash and Goods
and convicting the thief or thieves; or
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in
proportion for any part of the Goods re-
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will
interest themselves in discovering and
bringing to condign punishment the per-
petrators of this daring attack upon the
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2.

Such Printers as are disposed to de-
tect villainy are requested to insert the a-
bove.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a
superior quality,

800 bushels of Salt,

1 bale of Morocco Skins,

A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,

Figs in Frails,

Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,

10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blan-

kets,

German Linens,

Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds.

and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.
Nov. 30.

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,

Just received a quantity, for sale by

JOHN C. LADD.
Dec. 19.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Robert
Hamilton and Elber, his Wife, to the
Subscribers, for securing the payment of
a sum of money to the President, Directors
and Company of the Bank of Alexan-

dria, on the 30th instant will be exposed

to Sale, for ready money, on the premises,

A Lot or Parcel of Ground,

lying upon the East side of St. Asaph-

Street, and south side of Wolfe-Street, in

the Town of Alexandria; beginning at

the intersection of the said Streets, and

running eastwardly with Wolfe-Street to

Pitt-Street; thence southwardly with

Pitt-Street 96 feet 6 inches; thence west-

wardly parallel with Wolfe-Street 80

feet; thence southwardly parallel with

Pitt-Street 80 feet; thence westwardly

parallel with Wolfe-Street to St. Asaph-

Street; thence northwardly with St.

Asaph-Street to the beginning. Upon

this piece of ground there are a large,

commodious frame dwelling-house, well

calculated for the accommodation of a

genteel family, a kitchen, stable and ear-

riage-house, a well of water in the yard,

with a pump. The situation is elegant.

It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert

Hamilton, lately by Mr. Stier, and at

present by Mr. James Hamilton. The

lot being large, a sufficient proportion

of it will be attached to the improve-

ments, and the residue laid off into conve-

nient building lots; a plan of which will

be exhibited on the day of sale.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,
lying upon the South side of Prince-Street,

and to the eastward of Water-Street, in
the said Town, beginning upon Prince-

Street 22 feet to the eastward of Water-

Street, and running thence eastwardly

with Prince-Street 23 feet; thence south-

wardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet 4

inches; thence westwardly parallel to

Prince-Street 23 feet; thence northward-

ly to the beginning. Upon this piece

of ground there are a convenient two-story

frame dwelling-house, with a kitchen

and other conveniences; now in the the

occupation of Mr. Smith.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,
adjoining the last; beginning upon Prince

Street 45 feet to the eastward of Water-

Street, and running thence eastwardly

with Prince-Street 40 feet; thence south-

wardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet

four inches; thence westwardly parallel

of Prince-Street 40 feet; thence north-

wardly to the beginning. Upon this piece

of ground is a large frame warehouse, two

stories high, now in the occupation of

Messrs. Smith and Bartleman. It for-

merly composed two distinct warehouses,
and may easily be put into the same
situation again.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN C. HERBERT.

January 1.

d23t

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove
paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price
15 cents.
Dec. 3.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cotton & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 37 1/2 Cents.

Certain Acts of the Common-
wealth of Virginia for regulating the Mi-
lita, and of the Congress of the United
States, more effectually to provide for the
national defence by establishing an uniform
militia throughout the United States, with
the Rules and Articles of war.

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,

30 Ravens,

6 Chests of Souchong Tea,

Havana white & brown Sugars in boxes,

West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,

Coffee in bags and barrels,

Holland Gin in barrels,

Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,

Castile Soap in boxes,

Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain

Snow, consisting of

43 Tons Plaster of Paris,

60 Casks of Lime,

10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,

115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,

40 Boxes of Pipe Candles.

January 22.

Wanted to Purchase

Marine Shares of Alexandria. Ap-

ply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

January 22.

Valuable Property

(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)

TO BE RENTED.

12 Acres of land, on the East
side of the George-Town road, well en-
closed, with a post and rail fence, and a
growing hedge all round, about 3 acres of
this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well
manured, in which there are a variety of
excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines,
raspberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes,
a variety of herbs and flowers and 38 aspara-
gus beds, highly manured and produced a-
bundantly, there are also on this lot, two
dwelling houses, a cow-house, stable, corn
and sheep-house.

23 Acres of land on the West
side of the said road, enclosed in like man-
ner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and
produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres
has been in clover, and since a crop of rye
has been taken from it; at a proper season
it may be again laid down, in either clo-
ver or timothy; about two acres is in
wood—this lot may be conveniently di-
vided into four good grass lots.

No person or persons need apply to rent
the aforesaid property, but such as can
come, well recommended, for their honest-
ty, sobriety and knowledge in the garden-
ing and farming business. The two lots
will be let separate or together as may best
suit, and good security will be required,
for performance of the covenants, in the
lease or leases. For terms apply to the
subscriber. PHILIP R. FENDALL.
January 20.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTON & STEWART'S

Book Store, Royal-Street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the sub-
version of the Republican Government of
France

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer
to the two Letters of the late Right
Hon. Edmund Burke, against making
for Peace with the French Republic—

And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the conquest and
Emancipation of Spanish America, by
means which would promote the tran-
quility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, 1850.

Nov. 20.

A boy ab out 14 years of age, of a good
education, and respectable connections will
be taken at an apprentice at the office of the
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1802.

DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

[Mr. Mason's Speech concluded.]

Mr. Mason continued: if on this review we find the number of suits decreasing instead of increasing; if the courts then established were found competent to the prompt and faithful discharge of all the duties devolved upon them, the law was unnecessary; and if unnecessary, the additional expense incurred by it was unnecessary; and all unnecessary expense should be saved. It is true that 50,000 dollars divided among the people of the United States, amounted to but one cent a man; but the principle was still the same. It has been very fashionable of late to justify every unnecessary expense by stating each item by itself and dividing it among the whole people. In this way every expense is held forth as of little consequence! Gentlemen in this case, it is only one cent a man! In the case of the Maufolium, 200,000 dollars came to only 4 cents a man! In the direct tax, it is only 40 cents! They talk of our army it only comes to a few cents for each person, who may sell as many cabbages to the soldiers themselves as to pay it! So in a navy. In this way are the most extravagant expenses wittled down to a mere fraction. But this kind of federal arithmetic I can never accede to. It may suit an expensive government; but it is an imposition upon the people.

It has been urged with some force by the gentlemen from New-York and Connecticut that the small number of suits is an evidence of the efficacy and ability of our courts of justice. I am willing to admit the force of this remark; but I must apply it very differently from those gentlemen. I must apply it to the state of the dockets when this law passed; and from their being very few at the time, I must infer that the system existing then was an excellent one, as it wielded the power of the laws so effectually, that there was but little necessity for enforcing the law against delinquents.

From the remarks made by the gentleman from Connecticut it might be inferred that we were about to destroy all our courts, and that we were in future to have no courts. Is this the case? Are we contending for breaking down the whole judiciary establishment? On the contrary we barely say the courts you had before the passage of this law, were sufficient; return, therefore to them. This law which we will repeal, imparts no new authorities to your judges; it clothes them with no additional terrors; it adds not to their axes, or increases not the number of their rods. It only enlarges their number, which was before large enough.

The gentleman from New-York has amused himself with a great deal of handsome rhetoric. But I apprehended without bearing much upon the question. There is one idea, however, which he has seized with extacy, the idea of a great state kneeling at the altar of a federal power; and he explores that this spectacle, the most sublime that his imagination can conceive, is vanquished forever. But if he will consult those stores of history with which he so often amuses and instructs his audience, he will find still more splendid humiliations. He will find the proud monarchs of the east, surrounded with all the decorations of royalty, dragged at the chariot wheel of the conqueror. In more modern times he will behold a king of England and of France, one holding the stirrup and the other the bridle, while the Pope mounted his horse. If not contented with the contemplation of these illustrious degradations, he may resort to sacred writ, to which he so often appeals, and in the very book of judges he will behold a tawdry king of Jerusalem, surrounded by three score and ten dependent kings, picking up the crumbs from under his table; and what made this humiliation more charming, all these kings had their thrones and great toes cut off.

But if the gentleman from New-York wishes to be gratified with a more modern idea of sovereign degradation, he would refer him to the memorable threat of an emperor, a servant of the people, to hang a whole state, a great state too.

in dust and ashes. A state upon her knees before six venerable judges, decorated in party-coloured robes, as ours formerly were, or arrayed in more solemn black, such as that they have lately assumed, hoping, though a state, that it might have some chance for justice, exhibits a spectacle of humble and degraded sovereignty far short of the degrading denunciation to which I allude! If the gentleman feels, as I know many do, repugnance at the idea of a state being humiliated and tumbled into the dust, I envy him not his feelings. At such a thought I acknowledge I feel humbled. If the degradation were confined to kings and tyrants, to usurpers who had destroyed the liberties of nations, I should not feel much commiseration; but when applied to governments, instituted by the people for the protection of their liberties, and administered only to promote their happiness, I feel indignant at the idea of degraded sovereignty. I shall feel the same interest for any state, large or small, whether it were the little state of Delaware herself, or the still more insignificant republic of St. Marino.

After a few additional remarks, and asking the indulgence of the house for the want of method imposed upon him from the necessity of replying to the arguments of gentlemen as they had stated them, Gen. Mason sat down.

Mr. Stone, of North-Carolina. The importance of the present question might I presume justify any member in delivering his sentiments without apology. But from the able manner in which the subject has already been discussed I should have been induced to adhere to my usual course since I have been a member of this body, and leaving its elucidation to others of greater experience and more talents, have been contented with a silent vote. As however, the state whose servant I am, and whose faithful servant I wish at all times to be found, has intrusted her members on this subject, I will endeavour in the plain way of which alone I am capable to assign the reasons for my vote. And in doing this, I rather wish than hope that I may state any thing worthy the consideration of this enlightened assembly.

The argument upon this question has naturally divided into two parts, the one of expediency—the other of constitutionality. If the repeal of this law shall be deemed expedient, the Senate will doubtless consider it their duty to repeal it if no constitutional objection opposes it; but if it shall be deemed unconstitutional to repeal it, then no considerations of expediency can stand in the way of that solemn instrument, we are all sworn to support.

Before entering into an examination of the expediency of the repeal, it may be proper to remark that gentlemen who have spoken against the repeal, whose talents and eloquence I highly admire, have not correctly stated the question.—The true question is, not whether we shall deprive the people of the United States of all their courts of justice; but whether we shall restore to them their former courts.—Shall we, or shall we not, continue an experiment made, or attempted to be made, I will not say improperly, because my respect for this body and for my country forbid the imputation; but I will say that the length of time we remained without this system, and the repeated ineffectual attempts made to establish it, present strong reasons for inferring that there are not those great apparent reasons in favor of it that have been stated. A system, somewhat similar to the present, had been rejected by the legislature because they preferred the former system. Another evidence to the same purport is, that during the session when the subject was again revived, and the present plan adopted, an amendment was offered, to amend by extending and enlarging the former establishment.

[Here Mr. Stone read the amendment proposed, which augmented the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and assigned their circuits.]

This amendment was rejected, and on the vote entered on the journal of that day, it appears that the difference of votes against the amendment was formed of those gentlemen, who were nominated to appointments made vacant by the removal under the new law. I do not state this circumstance as an evidence that these gentlemen were influenced by improper motives; but to show that the manner in which the new system was formed

was not calculated to establish in the public mind a decided preference of it over the old system.

Having made these remarks on the great deliberation said to have been manifested in the adoption of this plan, I hope I may be permitted to express my perfect coincidence with the gentleman from Connecticut, that courts are necessary for the administration of justice, and that without them our laws would be a dead letter.

But it appears to me essential to the due administration of justice, that those who preside in our courts should be well acquainted with the laws which are to guide their decisions. And I apprehend that no way is so much calculated to impart this knowledge as a practical acquaintance with them, by attending courts in the several states, and hearing gentlemen, who are particularly acquainted with them, explain and discuss them. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary in my mind, that the judges of the Supreme Court, whose power controls all the other tribunals, and on whose decisions rest the property, the reputation, the liberty, and the lives of our citizens, should, by riding the circuits, render themselves practically acquainted with their duties. It is well known that the knowledge of the laws of a state is not to be suddenly acquired, and it is reasonable to conclude that that knowledge is most correctly possessed by men whose whole life has been devoted to the acquisition. It is also perfectly well known that the knowledge of the modes and principles of practice in the different states, or any state, is most effectually to be acquired in courts, where gentlemen of skill and experience apply those principles to use upon existing points.

This defect then, of the present plan is in my opinion so radical, that of itself it would decide with me the question of expediency.

With regard to the expense of this new system, I will say that it weighs as much as it is worth. The single consideration of an expenditure of 30,000 dollars may not be deemed of much importance, when weighed with the benefits derived from an administration of justice over this extensive country. If this great object can be better effected with the additional expense, then it is proper to consider whether the amelioration is worth the price; but if it is not better effected, it surely cannot be the wish of any gentleman to incur a useless expense. If, when this law passed, the business, to the transaction of which the old courts were fully competent, was lessening, then surely there was no occasion for additional tribunals.

The more important consideration involves the constitutional question: Can we, according to that sacred instrument, repeal this law, and destroy the offices created by it? If we cannot, I hope the Senate will reject the proposition on your table. But if we can, as on examination I think we may, I trust the resolution will be adopted.

The gentleman from Kentucky, who introduced this subject, has so fully and forcibly stated that part of the argument which establishes, that the office of judge being declared by the constitution to be during good behaviour, must evidently apply to existing offices, and not to create the power of the legislature in doing away offices, that I shall not touch it.

I have taken a view of the constitution, which though new in this argument, appears to me to be correct and conclusive. The 4th section of the 2d article of the constitution declares that "the President, the Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

This section being added to the article establishing the executive power, evidently operates as a restriction and curb to that power—to prevent the President, Vice-President, or any officer in the appointment of the President from remaining in office, when, in the opinion of the legislature, the public good requires them to be displaced. The practical construction put upon this article in connection with other parts of the constitution, is, that all officers in the appointment of the President may be removed at his will;—but that those officers, together with himself and Vice-President, shall be removed upon impeachment and conviction by the legislature. No part of the constitution

expressly gives the power of removal to the President; but a construction has been adopted and practised upon from necessity, giving him that power in all cases in which he is not expressly restrained from the exercise of it. The judges afford an instance in which he is expressly restrained from removal. It being declared by the 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution, that the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour. They doubtless shall (as a condition of their appointment) be removed from office by impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors. If the words impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors, be understood according to any construction of them hitherto received and established, it will be found that although a judge, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, is always guilty of misbehaviour in office, yet that of the various species of misbehaviour in office which may render it exceedingly improper that a judge should continue in office, many of them are neither treason nor bribery, nor can they properly be dignified by the appellation of high crimes and misdemeanors. And for the impeachment of which no precedent can be found; nor would the words of the constitution justify such impeachment. To what source then shall we resort for a knowledge of what constitutes this thing called misbehaviour in office? The constitution surely did not intend that a circumstance so important as the tenure by which the judges hold their offices, should be incapable of being ascertained. Their misbehaviour certainly is not an impeachable offence; still it is the ground upon which the judges are to be removed from office. The process of impeachment, therefore, cannot be the only one by which the judges may be removed from office, under and according to the constitution. I take it, therefore, to be a thing undeniable that there resides somewhere in the government a power to declare what shall amount to misbehaviour in office by the judges, and to remove them from office for the same without impeachment. The constitution does not prohibit their removal by the legislature, who have the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States. But, says the gentleman from New-York, the judges are officers instituted by the constitution to save the people from their greatest enemies, themselves, and therefore they should be entirely independent of and beyond the control of the legislature. If such was the design of those wise men who framed and adopted the constitution, can it be presumed they would have provided so ineffectual a barrier as these judges can readily be shown to be? It is allowed on all hands, the legislature may modify the courts—they may add judges, they may fix the times at which the courts shall sit, &c. Suppose the legislature to have interests distinct from the people—and the judges to stand in the way of executing any salutary measure. Can any thing be more easy than for the legislature to declare that the courts instead of being held semi-annually, of oftener, shall be held only once in six, eight, ten or twenty years; or in order to be free themselves from the opposition of the present Supreme Court to declare, that court shall hereafter be held by thirteen judges. An understanding between the President and the senate would make it practicable to fill the new offices with men of different views and opinions from those now in office.—And what, in either case, would become of this boasted protection of the people against themselves. I cannot conceive the constitution intended to feeble a barrier—a barrier so easily evaded.

What danger is there to the people from the legislature which the courts can control? The means of oppression nearest at hand to the legislature, and which afford the strongest temptation to their use, are, the raising extravagant and unnecessary sums of money, and the embodying large and useless armies. Can the courts oppose effectual checks

to these power constitution po any extent with gillature.

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The question seem from the they understand shall abolish ing the officers have made them shall legillature and just

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to these powers? I presume not. The constitution permits their exercise to any extent within the discretion of the legislature.

The objects of courts of law, as I understand them, are, to settle questions of right between suitors—to enforce obedience to the laws—and to protect the citizens against the oppressive use of power in the executive officers.—Not to protect them against the legislature; for that I think I have shown to be impossible with the powers which the legislature may safely use and exercise; and because the people have retained in their own hands the power of controlling and directing the legislature, by their immediate and mediate elections of President, Senate and House of Representatives.

It is not alone the sixteen rank and file, which the gentleman from New-York has so ludicrously depicted, that I apprehend immediate danger from, but it is the principle which converts the office of judge into an hospital of incurables; and declares that an expiring nation, after having lost the public confidence, may add to those sixteen until they become 1,600, or 16,000; and that the restored good sense of the legislature, the whole government and constitution retains no means of casting them off, but by destroying itself and resorting to revolutionary principles.—The legislature may repeal unnecessary taxes, may disband useless and expensive armies, may declare they will no longer be bound by the stipulations of an oppressive treaty; and if war should follow the constitution is still safe. But if the construction which gentlemen contend for be correct, a band of drones to any amount in number under the denomination of judges, may prey upon the substance of the people, and the government retains not the power to remove them but by destroying the constitution itself.

I beseech this enlightened assembly to pause before they adopt a construction capable of producing so great mischief, and so ineffectual to the ends proposed.

The question is not now, as it would seem from the arguments of gentlemen, they understand it to be; whether we shall abolish offices without compensating the officers for the sacrifices they may have made. If a proposal to compensate them shall be brought forward, the legislature will surely do what honor and justice shall require.

If I possessed equal powers of speech with the gentleman from Connecticut, I might be tempted to make as impressive an address to the feelings of the Senate. Sure I am, I feel as deep an interest in and solicitude for the constitution, as that gentleman. I view it with him as the bond of our union and the foundation of our safety. But it must be supported on reasonable and practical grounds. My understanding is incapable of seeing how the absurdities and evils of the construction contended for, can be avoided. I hope therefore that the power of the legislature to put down as well as to build up, courts of justice as the public good may require, will be established.

Not having accustomed myself to deliver my sentiments in this or the other branch of the legislature, I may not have comprised them in so short a compass, nor in such orderly shape, as would be proper in submitting them to this enlightened assembly. If however, I have succeeded in stating intelligibly the grounds of my conviction, I am satisfied. If my remarks have contributed to elucidate the subject to others, I shall rejoice; but if failing in this, they also are mixed with error, I trust gentlemen will set them right.

BOSTON, January 12.

List of American vessels obtained of the officer of the fort of Anger Point, which had been boarded from thence, between the 26th June, and 1st Sept. 1801, viz. Susan, Holden, from Providence, for Manila; Joseph, Lee, from Boston, for Batavia; she failed from Batavia, for Mookat, about the 20th August; Thomas Rustel, Barry, from Boston, for Canton; Lydia, Barnard, from ditto for Manila and Canton; and Eliza, for Manila; and several southern vessels.

The brig Alert, capt. Fisher, from Guadalupe, for Boston, has arrived at the Vineyard, in 26 days. Sailed in co. ship Argus, from Bourdeaux, for Martinique; brig Viper, for Baltimore; schr. Friend-

ship, Larkin, for Newburyport; and schr. Pearson, for Charleston. Dec. 11, to leeward of Guadalupe, spoke ship Dolphin, Benhet, from N. Bedford, 23 days out, on a whaling voyage. 31st lat. 30, long. 75, spoke ship Jenny, from Savannah, to St. Croix. January 1, lat. 31, long. 74, spoke the Three Sisters, Cargil, from Antigua; had been 21 days on the coast, and was short of provisions. Capt. C. had the day before spoke the brig Joanna, of Newburyport, from Hayanna, bound to Wilmington, who had been 20 days on the coast.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

Arrived, ships Marion, Sejon, Calcutta; Cheefeman, Gutrie, Amsterdam; Eliza, Webster, Turk's Island; schr's Harriot, Elms, Edenton; Olive Branch, Young, Charleston; Charlotte, Marston, Aux-Cayes; Rambler, Tylee, Curacao; Lively, Chale, Lagaira.

Cleared, ships Hazen, Allen, Cadiz; Experiment, Jamaica.

The Marion left at Calcutta ship Kingston Morris, to sail in 10 days for this port; Mary, Beckmore, of Salem; ship Elizabeth, Brown; ship Good Hope, Collins. Left at the Cape of Good Hope, ship Elizabeth, of this port, to sail in a few days; ship Iris, bound to Calcutta; ship Dispatch, Ayicough, of this port, had failed from Calcutta for Bencoolen, for her home cargo. Spoke in the river ship Delaware, bound up. Spoke January 5, a Danish ship from St. Croix, to Wilmington, but 3 days.

Ship Eliza left at Turk's Island the Desdais, for Norfolk, to sail in a few days. Spoke nothing.

The Rambler left at Curacao, captain Bore in a new ship, name unknown, and ship Reserve, Moncrieff. Brig Edward, Edwards, was lying in Porto Cavallo. January 6, lat. 20.93, spoke schr Two Sisters, from Charleston, bound to Port-au-Prince, out 12 days. It the Bite of Leogane fell in with 8 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of a sloop of war.—Spoke also brig Nancy, Stewart, of Newburyport, last from St. Croix bound to Jacquemel, for a market. Capt. Tylee informs that markets are very dull in Curacao, he left 200 bbls. flour of his own cargo unsold. Corn is very low.

Schr. Lively, from Lagaira, ran ashore on Saturday, on Sable Bar, cargo taken out by a schr. Left there brig Poli of New-York; ship —, Smith, of Philadelphia; brig Assistance, Mann, of do; brig Commerce of Charleston; and a number of others, names not recollected.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.

The schooner Cornelia, captain Geer, from this port to New-York, arrived at Newport, Rhode-Island on the 11th inst. all well.

Arrived, schr. Amphetrite, capt. Geer, from New-York.

Also schr Ann, capt. Sailisbury from Lagaira.

Vessels left at Lagaira Dec. 27.

Ship Margaret, Captain Hartman, of and for Baltimore; Diantha, McCall, Philadelphia; Seflower, —, Charleston; brig Commerce, Corral de Commer, —, do. —, Man, Philadelphia; Caroline, Mountain, do. Schr. Eliza, Bonnan, Baltimore; Experiment, —, Charleston.

And several others names not recollected. The brig Prude, captain Philips, of this port, failed on the 26th December, bound home. To the leeward of the Mona Passage, saw a ship, brig and a schooner beating up with a strong wind, from the Northward. January 15, in lat. 32, 12, long. 73 spoke the brig Merchant, of Plymouth, from Oacrock (N. Carolina) bound to Tobago, eight days out. The Hamburg ship Charlotte, C. J. Stem, was at Lagaira on the 25th of December, bound to Hamburg. The brig Potomak, Pupper, from hence to Havanna, arrived safe on the 26th ult.

The port of Lagaira was expected to be shut every day against foreign vessels. When captain S. failed flour was from 12 to 13 dollars per barrel, rising very fast.

NORFOLK, Jan. 16.

Arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday last, the ship Industry, capt. Vickery, 66 days from Dunkirk, and 45 days from Torbay, bound to City Point. Left at Dunkirk the ship George Williams, capt. Dring, of and bound to Providence, R. I.—also the brig Almira, capt. Husley, of and to New-Beaford, both to sail the first wind. On the 23 January, in long. 71, 00, spoke the brig Enterprise, capt.

Gameron, from Glasgow bound to New-Providence, out 44 days, all well.

Capt. Vickery informs that the ship Catherine, capt. Moor, belonging to Petersburg Virginia, was blown a shore on the 1st November about a mile and a quarter to the eastward of Dunkirk harbor. Fifty hogheads of Tobacco had been discharged before she went ashore—the rest of her cargo was chiefly damaged, but all saved. It was supposed she could not be got off.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, (for orders) the brig Eucliaris, captain Taylor, 64 days from Havre-de-Grace. Spoke the 10th January, in lat. 36, 20, long. 74, the ship Good Hope, Captain Collins, 143 days from Calcutta, bound to Salem—all well.

Arrived the British sloop Nevis, capt. Swaine, 38 days from Nevis, bound to Edenton—in distress having met with a gale on Saturday last 48 miles to the Southward of Cape Henry, in which he lost his sails, rigging and spars.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

By the arrival of the ship Industry, capt. Vickery, in Hampton Roads on the 16th inst. from Dunkirk and Torbay, London papers as late as the 10th of Nov. have been received, they contain nothing of importance.

The governor of Lagaira has issued his proclamation, directing all American vessels to be ready to sail on the 19th Dec. N. Y. paper.

Captain Taylor, in the Eucliaris, from Havre-de-Grace, informs, that the first division of the fleet destined for the Cape, failed from Brest on the 2d of November; the second division was to sail from Havre-de-Grace on the 20th November—they amounted to forty sail, including ships of war and transports—the whole number of troops to be sent to St. Domingo was said to be 40,000 men.

Norfolk pap.

COMMUNICATION.

A singular phraseology occurs in the ratification of the French convention, as published by our government, which seems to require explanation. When Mr. Adams the late President of the United States laid this form of a treaty before the Senate, they advised its ratification, with a retrenchment of the 2d article and a limitation of its existence to eight years. In this situation the instrument was transmitted to France and there submitted to the consideration of the Chief Consul of that Republic, who agreed to the modifications of our Executive, on condition that the respective pretensions or claims alluded to in the said 2d article should be expressly relinquished by the parties, and in this state it was returned to the President, who again submitted the same to the Senate of the United States, who thereupon instead of considering the whole inchoate, as it certainly was, resolved, that they "consider the said as fully ratified," which is tantamount to saying that the retrenchment of the 2d article and an express relinquishment of the claims and pensions mentioned therein, amount to the same thing, which is most certainly incorrect. It would therefore be gratifying to the public to see this apparent inconsistency accounted for.

(Gaz. U. S.)

FRENCH POLITICS.

It is a remarkable fact that, while the French have been busy in planting around them a cordon of democratic republics, they have established in their own country a rigid military despotism. Which form of government will conduce most to public happiness, I leave the parties concerned to dispute and settle among themselves; but there can be but one opinion among all well-informed men, which is the best calculated for external defence, or annoyance, or what has been the design of the French in adopting measures apparently so contradictory. United under one absolute head of any kind, whether a king or a Consul, they will be a match for all Europe, cantoned into small democratic republics; and the more the powers of Government are divided among the latter, the more will they be exposed to intrigue, to civil feuds, usurpations and subjugation.

ibid.

Congress of the United States

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 21.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the bill for amending the act for laying and collecting a direct tax.

The first section repeals the 13th section of the act of 1798, which prescribes that lands on which taxes remain unpaid for one year, shall be sold, subject to the right of redemption within two years after sale.

Mr. Randolph stated that the provisions proposed to be repealed were unsalutary of execution, inasmuch as the expenses of advertising required, exceeded in many cases, by four or five times, the amount of the tax, and which exceeded the percentage allowed; and inasmuch as no person would buy the land offered for sale, when he might be deprived of it, by a redemption within two years.

Documents were read, which substantiated this statement.

Mr. S. Smith opposed the repeal as going to deprive the owners of land of the right of redemption; which he deemed a valuable provision; without which the owners of land, particularly non-residents, would be deprived of their property, without a knowledge of the tax imposed, or being able, however desirous, to pay it.

Mr. Rutledge also opposed the repeal as imposing hardships upon those who have not paid the tax, which were not imposed upon those who have paid. He further stated that the non-payment in the southern States had arisen, not from indisposition to pay, but from want of collectors to carry the law into execution, the compensation allowed having been so inadequate as in many districts to have disabled the government from obtaining officers.

Messrs. Griswold, Milledge, Stanley and Morris delivered their sentiments against the first section, when on motion of Mr. Macon the committee rose, and adjourned to sit again which was granted.

Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next

WILL BE SOLD;

On the Premises,

A neat and convenient Store and Dwelling-House, on Prince-Street, near the corner of Royal-Street. The stand is equal to any in the Town, fronts on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an alley; subject to a rent of Twenty Pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.

January 23.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.—Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to Georgetown, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Fryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water.—The Garden and Yard paved in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax Street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax Street, above Queen Street, on which the house was burnt last winter. For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

William Hartshorne
 Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
 Plaster of Paris by the
 ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
 Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
 unbolted,
 Corn, or any other grain, ground for
 toll at the mill.
 At his Store in town,
 Hay in bundles, Corn by
 the bushel,
 Loaf and lamp Sugar by the hoghead
 or barrel,
 First and second quality James R.
 Tobacco, in kegs,
 A few very good Mill Spindles,
 Two good Scale Beams.
 For Sale,
 One Share in the Poto-
 mac Company,
 A number of valuable Lots in town.
 Also, for Sale or Rent,
 A valuable Brick House
 on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
 mas Cruse.
 To Let,
 A two story Frame House
 on Duke street, with a large garden and
 well of good water at the door,
 1st mo. 18.

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,
 Consisting of
 Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,
 striped blankets and kersey duffels. For
 sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
 age, on the usual credit.
 Wm. HODGSON.
 Oct. 6.

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Coxens,
 From Rhode Island, now landing and
 consisting of
 French Brandy,
 Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
 Country Gin,
 West-India Rum, N. England do.
 Loaf Sugar,
 Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
 R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
 Seal Leather,
 Russia and raven Duck and Sheerings,
 Cordage, 1 bale of Tickenburgs, &c.
 For Sale, Freight or Charter,
 The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen
 about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
 well equipped. Apply to
 J. G. LADD.
 Jan. 4.

FOR SALE,
 At private Sale,
 A small, but neat assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
 In good order, of which the following
 constitutes a part, viz.
 Mahogany Bedsteads, Dining,
 Tea and Card Tables, Book-Cases, Desk
 and Bureau, Side-Board, &c. Feather
 Beds and Mattresses, Bed-Curtains, Win-
 dow-Curtains, Table and Tea China,
 Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.
 Also,
 A Negro Girl,
 Of about 10 years of age. Enquire of
 the Printers.
 January 14.

JUST RECEIVED,
 A consignment of elegant **TABLE** and
TEA CHINA,
 of different qualities, handsome LIQUOR
 CASES, and 8,000 weight of COFFEE,
 at private sale, any of which will be sold
 low for cash or approved notes.
 H. and T. MOORE.
 Jan. 19.

Valuable Property for Sale.
 Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres
 in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of
 Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the
 Warm Springs, and 20 from Winchester. This
 land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two
 excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres
 of bottom, and rich high lands on each; and in
 the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a
 saw mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will show the lands.
 Three thousand eight hundred and forty-
 five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of
 Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and
 about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these
 lands are very good, with considerable quantities
 of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber.
 Robert W. H. Rice, the Surveyor of that county
 will show these lands.
 I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or
 upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in
 Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of A-
 lexandria, or the city of Washington.
 R. T. HOOE.
 Oct. 23.

GERMAN LINENS.
Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
 Best white Tickenburg,
 Second qual. do.
 Brown do.
 Ofnaburgs,
 Brown Hempen Rells,
 White do.
 Hessian do.
 Brown Holland and Dowlas.
 ALSO ON HAND,
 A Quantity of
 Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
 Cadiz SALT.
 December 29.

House of Entertainment.
 Randolph Mott,
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
 and the public in general, that he has open-
 ed an INN in the Town of Alexandria,
 in the house lately occupied by captain
 Charles M'Knight, where he intends using
 his utmost exertions to give general satis-
 faction to those who may favor him with
 their custom, which from his experience
 in the business he flatters himself he shall
 be able to do on the most reasonable terms.
 January 5.

ABEL WALLIS
 Has for sale, at his store on Prince Street,
 (Just from Norfolk)
 Soft-shelled Almonds, Figs,
 Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica
 Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity,
 Havana white and brown do, best English
 Cheese, elegant Travelling Cases, best
 Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.
 Dec. 4.

TO BE HIRED,
 A CARPENTER, who is also a
 Cooper, two Sawyers, a Blacksmith,
 and one or two Laborers. Apply to
RICHARD BLAND LEE.
 Sully, Fairfax County,
 Jan. 12.

THIS DAY is Published,
 By R. & J. GRAY,
 And for Sale, at their Book-Store, Prince-
 Street, & at the Office of the Times,
ST. LEON;
 A Tale of the Sixteenth Century,
 In 2 vols.
 By WILLIAM GODWIN.
 Price 2 Dollars, handsomely bound and
 lettered.
 Also for Sale,
 By R. & J. GRAY,
JANE TALBOT;
 A new Novel.
 By the Author of Arthur Myrvin,
 Wieland, Ormond, &c.
 Price one Dollar in Boards.
RUSH'S
 Introductory Lectures
 To Courses of Lectures upon the Institution
 and Practice of Medicine,
 Delivered in the University of Pennsyl-
 vania.
 Price one Dollar in Boards:
 And sundry other
 New Publications.
 January 8.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
 AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,
 12 hds. Antigua Rum,
 20 qr. casks Port Wine,
 8 tierces of Rice,
 6 hds. and 20 bls. Sugar,
 2 hds. Verdigrise,
 200 salted Hides,
 Coarse and fine Salt,
 6 hds. Clover Seed,
 10 crates Queens Ware,
 10 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window-
 Glass.
 And at their Brick Store,
 German Linens of very kind;
 Russia sheetings and duck; two trunks
 low priced prints; two do. chintzes; one
 do. boot legs and boots, and a quantity
 of letter paper uncommonly cheap by the
 ream or case, &c. &c.
 They want to Purchase
 A quantity of Black Ey'd Pease, and are
 giving Cash for Wheat.
 January 4.

Printing in all its va-
riety, executed at this office,
with neatness and dispatch.

COTTON & STEWART
 Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
 IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;
 Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot pres'd
 Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 3 vols. Ladies' Musi-
 cal Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View
 of Society, Chetfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's
 Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's
 Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying Moore's
 Navigation, by Bunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's
 Ancient History, 3 vols. Practical Education, 3
 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Luchan's Family Phy-
 sician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's
 Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admi-
 ralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentle-
 man and Ladies Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on
 the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Will-
 cures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's
 Dittos, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edin-
 burgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Contem-
 porary, Zimmerman on solitude, Dittos on Na-
 tional Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
 Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education,
 Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Gu-
 thrie's Geography, Koeze's Education, 2 vols.
 Dittos Essays, 2 vols. Colligan's Travels, Cook's
 Voyages, 4 vols. Damburger's Travels, &c. &c.
NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols.
 Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols.
 My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit
 of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara
 Howard, Ormond, Wieland, Mail of the Ham-
 let, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dim-
 bayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mys-
 teries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the
 Baron, Ghost Story, Tale of the Times, 2 vols.
 Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols.
 Family of Oremburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black
 Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George
 Barnwell, Mountain Cottage, Children of the
 Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, E-
 milia de Varmond, Oskindale Abbey, The Fair
 Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de
 Hoenfelden, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols.
 Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma
 Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Batti-
 mores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2
 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sed-
 ley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by
 Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Dittos, 2 vols.
 Reuben an Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols.
 Mystic Cottage, &c. &c.

ALSO,
 Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer
 Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce,
 London, and National Spelling Books, Primers,
 and a large collection of Histories and Children's
 Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper
 Hangings, Waters, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin
 Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank
 Books, &c. &c.
 A MARSHAL for the year 1802, by the
 grace, dozen, or single.
 Country Shopkeepers supplied on the low-
 est terms.

Valuable Property for Sale,
 At the little Falls of Potomack,
 About three miles from George-Town
 and the City of Washington, and ten
 from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which
 are a dwelling house and sundry other im-
 provements, several stone quarries and fish
 stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7
 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant
 mill, with three pair of French burr mill
 stones and every necessary, complete, for
 manufacturing flour to the best advantage,
 and with as little manual labor as possible;
 a brewery and distillery, a granary, a
 miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's
 shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of
 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres
 and 172 acres above mentioned, upon which
 here are several stone quarries and fish
 stands.

The purchaser of the above pro-
 perty, will have an assignment of a lease
 for the other undivided third part, of which
 there will be 6 years to come from the first
 day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is
 equal in goodness to any, and superior to
 most foundation stone on the river—wells
 as any built there can go to George-
 Town, can go up to the mill and stone
 quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline
 to purchase, will of course view the pre-
 mises, therefore it is not thought necessary
 to be more particular.
 For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,
 at George-Town, or to
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
 Alexandria.
 June 29.

Notice.
 Those who have claims against
 the estate of Benjamin Shreve, deceased,
 are desired to furnish them properly au-
 thenticated: those who are indebted to
 the estate are requested to call on John
 Janney and make payment.
WILLIAM PATON,
EDWD. STABLER,
JOHN JANNEY,

Notice.
 That convenient Lot, with the very
 complete and substantial Buildings there-
 on, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by
 Mr. E. Smock.
 COLIN AULD.
 Alexandria, January 4.

For Sale,
 A seat for a Merchant Mill,
 with ten acres of Meadow Land; situated
 on Broad Creek, in the state of Mary-
 land, about three miles from Alexandria.
 For particulars apply to Jonathan Swift,
 Esq. or to
W. D. ADDISON.
 Oxen Hill, Dec. 8.

For Sale or Rent,
 THAT handsome, convenient three sto-
 ry BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by
 Edmund J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a
 few doors west of Pitt street.
SAMUEL CRAIG.
 Dec. 15.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

The Subscriber will SELL
OR
EXCHANGE for approved land
 near the Blue-Ridge,
 A valuable Tract of Land

in Northumberland county, two miles
 from the court-house, and near the bank
 of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres.
 This tract is divided into two plantations,
 on the one there is a brick dwelling-house
 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and
 two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farm-
 ed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an
 overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are e-
 qualed by few, and the prospect excelled
 by none in the state. The house is situ-
 ated on a high hill and commands an ex-
 tensive view of the Potomac and the Ches-
 apeake bay. There is a creek abounding
 with the finest fish and oysters, which ter-
 minates the flat land of this tract, that is
 navigable for bay craft, and affords an
 excellent landing place within half a mile
 of the house. On this part of the tract
 there is an excellent bearing apple and
 peach orchard, and a variety of other
 fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of
 oak and hickory timber, for the use of
 the plantation, besides a large quantity of
 pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame
 dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few
 out houses, such as tenants generally have
 about them. This part of the tract is as
 well situated for farming as any lands in
 Virginia. It is well watered, has a suffi-
 ciency of timber for its support, and
 flourishing young peach and apple orch-
 ards.

As it is presumable that no person will
 make such a purchase without viewing the
 premises, all that is necessary to add is that
 Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will
 show the whole, and is fully authorized to
 make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.
 N. B. Any person purchasing may be
 supplied with stock of all kinds necessary
 and sufficient for the plantation.
 Feb. 19.

Notice.
 THE subscribers have in their hands a
 sum of money received from the late firm
 of Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Pat-
 rick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the
 town of Martinsburg, in the state of Vir-
 ginia; and as they understand that Mr.
 Michael M'Kewan, of said place, has pur-
 chased a number of the claims against that
 estate. This is, therefore, to give notice
 to him, and all others having demands
 against the estate of the said Tabb and
 M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co.
 to bring in their accounts to us, properly
 authenticated, on or before the first day of
 March next, in order to receive their di-
 vidend of the money in our hands. Those
 who do not produce their accounts by that
 time will be excluded from a dividend.
A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.
 Bal. Dec. 4.

FOR SALE,
 On Credit, or for Cash, as may suit pur-
 chasers,
 That Lot with the House
 thereon, lately possessed by Mr. Jones,
 Coachmaker, situated on Fairfax Street,
 near the centre of the square formed by
 Queen and Cameron Streets, running pa-
 rallel with said Streets 123 feet 5 inches,
 and fronting on Fairfax Street 39 feet 14
 inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet
 alley adjoining.

Also,
 That convenient Lot, with the very
 complete and substantial Buildings there-
 on, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by
 Mr. E. Smock.
COLIN AULD.
 Alexandria, January 4.

For Sale,
 A seat for a Merchant Mill,
 with ten acres of Meadow Land; situated
 on Broad Creek, in the state of Mary-
 land, about three miles from Alexandria.
 For particulars apply to Jonathan Swift,
 Esq. or to
W. D. ADDISON.
 Oxen Hill, Dec. 8.

For Sale or Rent,
 THAT handsome, convenient three sto-
 ry BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by
 Edmund J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a
 few doors west of Pitt street.
SAMUEL CRAIG.
 Dec. 15.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

Vol. II
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On WE
 At ten o'clock,
Rum
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 Coffee
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 Raisins
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